ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. O nee in Ent's Building.

JOHN M. CLARK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

BLOOMSBURG, I's O nee over Moyer Bros. Drug Store. C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW omee ta Brower's building, second floor, room No. Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Bloomsburg, Pa. Omee corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark a Building. Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL -- ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, --

BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office on First floor, front room of Con-guntar Building, Main street, below Ex-change Hotel.

DAUL E. WIRT, Attorney-at-Law.

offic in Columbian Building, Third Coor. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. v. white, AT ORNEY-AT-LAW, BIL OMSBURG, PA. Office in Erowers' Building, 2nd door.

may 1-tf KNORR & WINTERSTEEN, Attorneys at-Law. Office in lat National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa. F P. BILLMEYER,

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.) ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

omsburg, Pa. Partier's shoe store, [apr-30.86] Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. RHAWN. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office, corner of Third and Main Streets. MICHAEL F. EYERLY,

Conveyancer, Collector of Claims. LEGAL ADVICE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES, &c.

ESTATES, &c.

Denuers building with F. P. Bill
meyer, atterney-at-law, front tooms, and floor
shoomsburg, Pa.

[apr-9-86.

DR. HONORA A. ROBBINS. Office and residence, West First street, Blooms burg, Pa.

J R. McKELVY, M. D.,Surgeon and Phy stotar, north side Main street, below Market DR. J. C. BUTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, omee. North Market street

DR. WM. M. REBER Surgeon and Physician, Office corner of Rock and Market

EXCHANGE HOTEL W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR

BLOOMSBURG, PA. OPPOSITE OTHE HOUSE

Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath room, not and cold water; and all modern conveniences. F. HARTMAN

REPRESENTS THE POLLOWING AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

forth American of Philadelphia.

Franklin,
Pennsylvania,
Vork, of Pennsylvania,
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London,
Sorth British, of London,
into ou Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg,
oot. 24.

CHRE INSURAN

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPF, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS, OF NEWARE, N. J.
'LINTION, N. Y.
PROPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.
Toss LD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by
age and PINE THEFED AND have never yet had a
loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are
all invested in Solid SECURITIES are Hable to the
heard of PINEONLY.
LOUSES FROMPTLY and HOMESTLY adjusted and
paid as soon as determined by Christian F.
KNAPF, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSHURG,
PA. The people of Columbia county should patron-ze the agency where losses if any are settled and pail by one of ther own citizens. PROMPTNESS. EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

PREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE GOODSburg, Majo street Goodsburg, Pa. Star Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. 13,500,000,000,000,000

Lancashire 10,000,000

Fire Association, Philadelphia 4,165,710

Figure Association, Philadelphia 5,000,000

London & Lancashire, of England 5,000,000

Bartford of Hartford 5,373,000

Springfield Fire and Marine 5,000,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are writter or the Insured without delay in the office all Holomsburg. Oct. 28, 51-

H. HOUSE, -DENTIST,-BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, Pa

All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as re-resented. TRETH EXPLACTED WITHOUT PAIR by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted. Office in Barton's building, Main street, below Market, five doors below Kleim's drug store, first floor.

To be onen at all hours during the day WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TRAS, FYRUIS, COFFEE SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, BICAPB SODA, ETC., ETC. N. E. Corner Second and Arch Sts. Orders will receive prompt attention. Benion Hotel,

LEMUEL DRAKE, Prop'r. This well-known hotel has been re-orened and any impro-ements made for the accommodation the traveling public. The bar and table are pptied with the best the marker affords. A large d commodious stable is connected with the tel. Terms always reasonable.

MAYSTI LEMUE. DRAKE, Proprietor.

WILLIAM HART BLOOMSBURG PENN'A., AGENT FOR THE

KEYSTONE DYNAMITE POWDER CO.,

KINGSBURY & CONNELL,

ROOM 40, COAL EXCHANGE, SCRANTON, PA.,

AGENTS Connections at Rupert with Philadelphi's & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamaport, Sunbury Potteri ic. (c. At Sorthur Leriand Will P. & E. Liw, P. R. K. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emportum, Warren, Corry and Eric. Atlantic Dynamite Co. Judson Dynamite and Judson Powder, for stump ing, and quarry work. All orders promptly

Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, JE BITTENBENDER, Proprietors

BEST MADE CLOTHING

YATES & CO.

6"&CHESTNUT

BLOOM: BURG PLANING MILL

The undersigned having put his Planing Mi on Railroad Street, in drst-case condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS MOU_DINGS,

irnished at reasonable; rices. All lumber used s well seasoned and none but skilled workmer reemployed.

ESTIMATES FOR EUILIDINGS

ernished on application. Plans and specifics one prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CROWN ACME

THE BEST BURNING OIL THAT CAN

BE MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

t gives a brilliant light.
It will not smoke the calmneys.
It will not char the wick.
It has a high fire test.
It will not explode.
It is pre-eminently a family safety oil.

WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON

With any other Huminating off made.

We Stake Cur Reputation,

As refiners, upon the statement that it is

THE BEST OIL

IN THE WORLD.

CROWN ACME.

ade for Bloomsburg and Vicinity Supplied by

MOYER BROS.,

Bleomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS

tret-class work always on hand.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

SLEICHS, PLATFORM WACONS &C

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND

WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.

West Pittston

STATIONS.

West Piriston.

spy...

lymou h Junction

DOLLARSHIPIN

PALMS' BUSINESS COLLEGE

1709 Chestart St., Philadephia.
Positions for Graduates.
Time required 3 to 4 mos.
The Best Equipped. Best
Course of Study. Best Everything. Write for Circulars.

Ask your dealer for

CHARLES KRUG,

Ricomsburg, Pa

FLOORING, Etc.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY.NOVEMBER 18, 1887.

BILIOUSNESS.

"I unhesitatingly add my testimony to the great benefits to be derived from Simmons Liver Regulator. I was afflicted for several years with disordered liver, which resulted in a severe attack of Jaundier. I had good medical attendance, but it failed to restore me to the enjoyment of my former health. I then tried the most renowned physicians of Louis-ville, Ky., but all to no pur pose, whereupon I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator. I found immediate benefit from its use, and it ultimately restored me to the full enjoyment of health." A. H. Smeller, Richmond, Ky ... "I most cheerfully recommend it to all who suffer from bilious attacks or any disease caused by a disar-ranged state of the liver.".... W. R. BERNARP, Kansas City, Mo.



All Druggies, 25c., 80c., and \$1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Corp., Woonsocket, B. I.

THE ANARCHISTS.

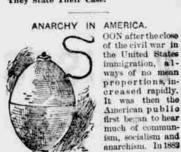
History of the Haymarket Tragedy in Chicago.

CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE. Deeds of the Fateful Day---May

4, 1886. ARREST, TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

Judgment of the Illinois Courts Affirmed by the Nation's Supreme Tribunal.

Portraits and Sketches of the Police, the Judges, the Jury, the Convicted and Other Interested Persons-Pictures of the Scene of the Tragedy, Court Scenes, Etc.-Closing Events of the Drama. Letters of the Condemned, in Which They State Their Case.



of the civil war in the United States immigration, al-ways of no mean creased rapidly. It was then the American public first began to hear the maximum was

the maximum was reached when 733,002 Europeans landed in the United States. Immigration from England had declined and that from Ireland fallen to a minimum; but from southern Germany there was an immense increase, while eastern Europe sent Poles, Bohemians, Russians, Hungarians and their congeners by tens of thousands. In many of these people hatred of government had become a hereditors santingent. Chicago became headquarters and the second peadquarters and the second peadquarters and the second peadquarters. hatred of government had become a heredi-tary sentiment. Chicago became headquar-ters for the discontented, and The Arbeiter Zeitung (Workers Journal) their organ. Then spring up in that city the International Workingmen's association. The platform or declaration of principles of this organization, as was testified to at the trial, urged that "the present system under which property is owned by individuals should be destroyed, and that all capital which has been produced by labor should be transformed into comby labor should be transformed into com-mon property." The association was divi-ded into "groups," of which there were eighty in the United States in March, 1885, located principally in the cities of industry.



SCENE OF THE BOMB THROWING. The Chicago groups were known as the North Side, the Northwest Side, the Ameri-North Side, the Northwest Side, the American, the Karl Marx, the Freiheit, the Southwest Side and Jefferson No. 1. Schwab, Neebe and Lingg belonged to the North Side "group," Engel and Fischer to the Northwest Bide, and Spies, Parsons and Fielden to the Side, and Spies, Pursons and Fielden to the American. There was also an armed socialistic organization called the Lehr und Wehr-Verein, whose members seem to have also been members of the International "groups," but to have been of a higher rank.

The branch of the International Workingmen's association which existed in Chicago during 1885 and up to May 4, 1886, was a compact, well disciplined organization. At the head of it was a general or central committee. Next to it came the Lehr und Wehr-Verein. Then came the "armed sections" of

toe. Next to it came the Lehr und Wehr-Verein. Then came the "armed sections" of the various "groups," and then came the un-armed members of the "groups." JUST BEFORE THE TRAGEDY.

The evolution of the tragedy was curiously First, as has been shown, these men taught radical Socialism. Next, they organized discontented workingmen to act more efficiently in strikes. The usual trouble arose; "scale" took the place of striking workmen, they took the place of striking workmen, they were attacked by the strikers, the police were called on for protection and the inevitable question was presented—shall we fight? The Anarchists, in speech and in The Arbeiter Zeitung, vebemently urged destructive measures. They exhorted the strikers to fight both the "scales" and the police, gave minute instructions how to use nitro-glycerine and minufacture bombs, and had "armed wettons" of their supporters who drilled attacks and were transported in the use of

hombs.

At length it was boldly announced that the Anarchists had 5,000 armed and well drilled revolutionists in Chicago, and it was proved that they really had 3,000 at this time, as was sworn to during the trial. The Arbeiter Zeisensen

tung and The Alarm published many such ung and The Alarm pholished many such sentlments as these:
Daggers and revolvers are easily to be grotten; hand greunds are cheaply to be produced.
Will the verifingmen supply themselves with seasons, dynamite and presses acid?
The veryingmen ought to take aim at every member of the militia.

And while the verifiers acided with what

And while the writers acted with what And while the writers acted with what they probably considered caution, the speak-ers used language of a very inflam-matory character. Still, though one of the Chicago papers had predicted seri-

ous trouble, the meetings were not suppressed. But Frederick Ebersold, superintend-ent, and John Bon-field, inspector of police, were well aware of the extent

SPICER J BONFIET of the elaborate preparations to meet the outbreak when it should come. Capt. John Bonfield, who assumed the responsibility on the night of the tragedy, as on the day of the previous riot, was born in 1836 in Nea Brunswick, his father being a County Clave Irish-sian lately arrived in that province. In 1844 the

man and rose rapidly in rank.
Superintendent of Police Frederick J. Electrold



The agitation growing out of the attempt to enforce the eight hour law led directly to the tragedy. As early as May, 1884, the or-ganized workingmen of Chicago gave notice that on the lst of May, 1886, they would insist upon the general observance of the law. It is not necessary to detail the numerous strikes and occasional riots of the following

suffice it, that each one was eagerly seized upon by the anarchists as fresh proof that capital was crushing labor.
On April 25, 1875, the new board of trade building was formally opened; there was a somewhat riotous popular demonstration against it, and Fielden and Parsons addressed was a general strike of street car employes. One riot was excited which was only

two years in various sections of the country



EXPLOSION OF BOMB. inppressed by the police with great difficulty. In February, 1886, the workmen at the Mc-Cormick factory struck, and Pinkerton's men were employed to defend the property, and there was a riot. On May 1, 1886, the workingmen of Chicago, with few excep-tions, carried out their plan of a general tions, carried out their plan of a general strike for an eight hour day. The strike was well managed and partially successful. On May 3 August Spies delivered a flerce philip-pic against the non-union men still employed at the McCornick works, and there was an encounter between the "scales" and police on one side and the strikers on the other. A short and terrible fight occurred; several men were killed and many more wounded in various degrees. From the battle ground August Spies hurried to the office of The

Arbeiter Zeitung, wrote and had printed and distributed the noted revenge circular On May 4 there was rioting nearly all day On May 4 there was rioding nearly all day on Blue Island avenue, near the McCormick works. The First regiment was ordered to be in readiness at its armory and the entire police force was kept in instant readiness. The Arbeiter Zeitung of that morning urged destructive action, and the Anarchists were busy among the strikers all day. Thousands of copies of the following notice were scat-tered through the city: tered through the city: ATTENTION, WORKINGHEN

Great mass needing to-night at 7:30 o'clock at the Haymarket, Randolph street, between Des-plaines and Halstead. Good speakers will be present to denounce the latest nrockons arts of the police—the shooting of our fellow workmen THE EXECUTIVE CORMITTEE



The word "Ruhe" (German for "Peace" alleged to have been agreed upon as the sig-nal for immediate revolution, also appeared in that number of the paper,

THE FATEFUL NIGHT. On the evening of May 4 about 2,000 people

essembled. The managers placed the wagon on which the speakers were to stand a little may up Desplaines street from the Hay-market, by the mouth of a convenient alley, and at a point where they could have a full view of the police as the latter advanced from their Desplaines Street station. Mayor from their Desplaines Street station. Mayor Carter Harrison was in the crowd and expressed some surprise at the mildness of the first speakers, Spies and Parsons. The crowd was disappointed, too, and was fast melting away, when Fielden took his stand in the wagon. His most intimate English friends could not have recognized the mild Methodist exhorter and laborer of other days. His frenzied declamation excited what remained of the crowd, and their applianse reacted on him. It was testified at the trial that he called for immediate action in these words:

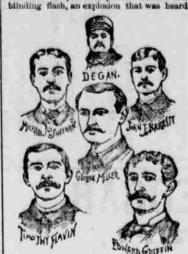
alled for immediate action in these words: Arm! Arm!! Throttle and kill the law! Then Inspector Bonfield decided to disperse Then Inspector isometal deviate to disperse, the meeting. Seven companies of policemen, 175 men, in platoons reaching from curb to curb, marched from their station of Desplaines street north to the wagon. As they drew near, Fielden is sworn to have shouted:

"Here come the bloodhounds; you do your the sale of the companies." duty and I'll do mine!"

Capt. Ward, of the police, called out: "In the name of the people of the state of Illinois I command you to peaceably dis-Fielden stepped down from the wagon ex "We are peaceable!"

It was claimed by the prosecution that the word "peaceable" was the signal agreed on There was dead silence for perhaps ten seconds, the crowd slowly moving off and the police standing firm, when a strange

the aliey and thence a little ball rose in curvs over the wagon and fell between the second and third companies of police. There was a blinding flash, an explosion that was heard



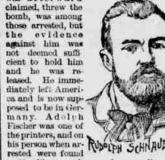
POLICE VICTIMS. two miles and a deep prolonged roar, echoing from the buildings—then appalling screams and a voiley of pistol shots. The smoke lifted, and the ground appeared covered with slain-but only for an instant. Two whole companies of police had been thrown to the ground, of whom one, Matthias J. Degan, was instantly killed, six mortally wounded was instantly killed, six mortally wounded and sixty others hurt in various degrees. But the police rallied at once and with the firmness and steadiness of veterans, they sprang forward, emptying their revolvers into the flying crowd as they went, and fol-lowing their shots with their clubs they cleared the street in less than three minutes of all save the dead and wounded. From

alley, gutter and hallway came deep groans were killed and about 150 wounded. An Anarchist named Kistler was killed by the bomb. Besides Officer Degan, killed outright, the policemen who died of their wounds were J. J. Barrett, George Miller, Timothy Flani-han, Michael Sheshan, Thomas Reddin and Neil Hansen. After the dispersion of the mob came the saddest scenes of the occasion. The dead and wounded policemen were rapidly conveyed to the station, the latter made as comfortable as possible and surgeons called; but not before their wives and near relatives hurried there, for bad news flies fast. The tears of some, the sobs and loud cries of others. The greater, the crashes, the cries of others, the groins, the gashes, the blood and mangled bodies—all these formed a scene to wring the hearts of the pitful. Within a few weeks Chicago had contributed \$70,000 for the care of the wounded police and the relief of their families and those of the dead.

The bomb used is said to have been of the

same pattern used to kill the czar of Russia, and is very well shown in the initial letter cut of this account. It was made of compo-sition metal cups fastened together nearly in the form of a sphere with a bolt and nut.

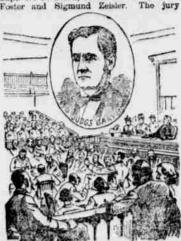
ARREST-TRIAL-CONVICTION. On the day after the tragedy the police de-scended on every known Anarchist resort in scended of every known Anarchist resort in Chicago and arrested every suspected man; before morning many had been dragged from their beds. Every one in The Arbeiter Zeitung office was arrested; August Spies, editor in chief; Christ Spies, his brother; Michael Schwab, associate editor; Mrs. Eliz-abeth May Holmes, editorial contributor; eighteen printers, two reporters and two messengers. Rudolph Schnaubelt, who, it was afterward



his person when ar-rested were found a 44-caliber revolver and a peculiar knife made from a flat file. All were released af-ter the inquest except Schwab, Fischer and August Spies. The condemned and some others were held without ball. May 17, the others were held without bail. May 17, the grand jury met and listened to a charge by the late Judge Rogers; on the 27th they handed in indictments against the men since condemned and Anton Hirschburger and John Apel besides. On making up his case the prosecutor nollied the indictments against the last two, the evidence being insufficient. On the 21st of June the trial began before Judge Gary. Three weeks and three days were consumed in making up a jury; 1,281 talesmen were examined, both sides exhausting every power the law gave them. The names of the jury were as follows:

Frank S. Osborne, foreman; James H. Cole,

Frank S. Osborne, foreman; James H. Cole Frank S. Osberne, foreman; James H. Cole, Scott G. Randall, Theolore E. Deaker, Charles B. Tedd. Andrew Hamilton, Charles A. Ludwig, James H. Brayton, Alanson H. Eesel, John B. Grofiler, George W. Adams, Howard T. Sanford, The trial lasted from July 15 to Aug. 20 in clusive and at racted the attention of the sivilized world-scarcely more by the impor-tance of the issues than by the abilities of the counsel. On behalf of the state appeared States Attorney Julius S. Grinnell, assisted by Messrs. Frank Walker, Edmund Furth-man and George C. Ingham; for the accused, Capt. W. P. Black, Moses Salomon, W. A.



THE THIAL retired at 3:30 p. m., and at 10 a. m. next day, Aug. 90, returned a verdict of guilty gainst all the defendants, with a sentence of fifteen years in the penitentiary for Oscar Neebe, and death for the other seven. The trial began and ended with sensations. On the first day A. R. Parsons, who had escaped and been in hiding, walked into the courtroom, announced his voluntary surrender and took his place in the dock with

his triends. At the close, when asked by the court if they had aught to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced, they all made long addresses, these of Parsons and Fielden being the best. That of Spics consisted of pleading and defiance, reasoning on liberty and quotations from Scripture. In the course of his remarks he spoke of Christ as a Socialist. Schwab and Neebe gave areuments against the regularity of the trial. guments against the regularity of the trial. Fielden excited some astonishment by say-ing: "The great Socialist, Jesus Christ, said 1,600 years ago: 'Better that ninety-nine guilty men should go unpunished than that one innocent man should suffer.'" Judge Gary then sentenced the seven men to be hanged.

APPEALS TO HIGHER COURTS. The usual application for a new trial was filed and the entire method of the trial reargued for several days. The application being refused, an appeal was taken to the supreme court of Illinois, and ones more the whole case was thoroughly argued. It is that so much time was consumed that the case did not reach the supreme court till March 17, 1887. Then Messrs, Grinnell, Walker, Ingham and Attorney General

mon, Zeieler all Leonard Swett, for the de-fense, discussed the issues as to whether the court below had erred, whether the Anar-chists had been logally condemned to death for mere compliancy, whether the jury was properly constituted and many others. The weight of argument before the supreme court turned upon the proper con-



struction of the two sections in the revised statutes of Illinois chapter 38, div. 2, sections 2 and 3, which abolish the previous distinction between principal and accessory, and provide that any one who, "not being pressent, hath advised, encouraged, aided or abetted, * * * shall be considered as principal and * * * may be punished as such, whether the principal is convicted or not." On the 14th of September the court rendered an opinion, which fills twenty-one closely printed columns, and is an exhaustive exposition of the law, fully confirming the SUPREME COURT :LLINOIS, exposition of the law, fully confirming the decision of the court below. And so the pris-oners were sentenced to be langed on the Hith of November, 1887. Another hope re-Ilth of November, 1887. Another hope remained. Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and Hon. Randolph Tucker were employed as experts in constitutional law, and an appeal made to the supreme court of the United States, the chief allegation being that the accused had not been tried by an improving laws, as resulted by the national that the accused had not been tried by an "impartial jury," as required by the national constitution. The revised statutes of Illinois permit the choice of a juryman who has formed an opinion from reading newspaper accounts of the case, provided he makes oath that his opinion is not such as could not be over-thrown by evidence. The question of the thing of a letter without warrant from Spies' desk was also brought up.

The supreme court of the United States rendered its decision on the 2d of November, holding, in brief, that the jury law of Illinois does not contravene any provision of the na-

bolding, in brief, that the jury law of Illinois does not contravene any provision of the national constitution, and that the question as to whether the state constitution and laws had been strictly observed was one for the state courts alone. The court confined itself very strictly to the case before it, entering into the general questions raised only so far as absolutely necessary. But two points, therefore, were passed upon in regard to the amendagents. The court held that the first ten amendments limit the powers of the Fedten amendments limit the powers of the Federal government, not the powers of a state over its citizens; and that the Fourteenth amendment has not changed the rule in that

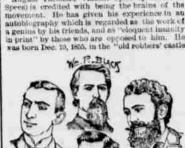


PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS. that it has no jurisdiction, as the questions as to violating the national constitution were not raised or argued in the Illinois court. Therefore, a writ of error could not issue

Of the various appeals and petitions and meetings protesting against the execution of the Anarchists we have not room to speak at the Anarchists we at length. Spies and Parsons have writ-ten autobiog-raphies, and the condemned men, their families and Miss Nina Van Zendt who mar-Zandt, who mar-ried Spies by proxy, have been the objects of general attention

worked so hard ANUT K-MATSON for her husband's SHERIFF of Gok Co. SHERIFF OF GOK COUNTY personally known in many cities by reason of her speeches in his behalf. Mrs. Schnaubelt, mother of the alleged bomb thrower, and Mrs. Schwab, her daughter, were recently brought into special prominence by reason of the elder halfy's visit to America and the rumor that she had to America and the rumor that she had brought with her a full statement of the facts in the case from her son. Spies, Fielden and Schwab finally signed potitions for commutation. All these things can only be alluded to here. Among other cuts we give a portrait of Sheriff Matson, of Cook county, Ills., who, by virtue of his office, has conserved all executions in Chicago. charge of all executions in Chicago,

THE CONDEMNED MEN. Brief biographical sketches of the con-demned are here given: August Theodore Vincent



of Landeck," central Germany; one of his early playthings was an old torture rack with which the nobles used to extort money from Jews or "regulate" the peasants, and his favorite haunt in childhood was on the edge of a deep chann into which the robber barons used to throw "the pretty girls of the village" whom they had kidnaped and of whom they had tired. There he grow up, and thence he came to America to teach the America to each the America to each the America to each the America to each the America to a uphobsterer for a number of years. He first showed an interest in the theories of Socialism in 1875, and in 1877 joined himself to the Lehr und Wehr-Verein. He was attached to The Arbeiter Zeitung in 1890 and succeeded Paul Grottkau as editor in chief in 1884. Everybody remembers the attachment that sprung up between him and Miss Nina Van Zandt during the trial, and which resulted in their marriage "by proxy." COUNSEL FOR DEFENSE.

trial, and which resulted in toer harrespecture. Samuel Fielden was born in Todinorden, Lancashire, Eogland, in 1847. He grew up to be a laborer and a Methodist field preacher. In 1868 he came to America, and soon located in Chicago, where he joined the Liberal lengue in 1880; there he met Spies and Parsons, and thereafter grew rapidly into anarchial views. Save him and Parsons, all the condemned are Germais.

Albert It Parsons is the only untive American among the condemned men. Born in Alabama in 1848 and early left an orphan, he was reared by his bruther, who was afterwards the noted.



FISCHER. Louis Lings, who is convicted of having made the bombs, is but 22 years old and came seak English. He is said to fave been expelle-from Germany, where he was born, for con-

seen Engina. He is said to have been expended from Germany, where he was born, for conspiracy.

Michael Schwab is a native of Manheim, Germany, was born in 153 and was chicated in a convent. Coming to America in 1570, he worked for a time at the book binders' trade. He became connected with The Arbeiter Zeitung at the same time as Spics.

George Engel was born in Cassel, Germany, in 1880, received a common school education, learned the printers' trade and came to America in 1873. A year later he located in Chicago, where he soon embraced Socialism and became an Anarchist. He established the "Northwast Group" in 1883. Adolph Fischer is about 30 years of age and is a German. He came to America when a lad and karned the printers' trade with his brother, who published a German weekly at Nasiville, Tenn. Later Adolph edited and published The Little Rock (Ark; Staats Zeitung, which he seld in 1881. Then he worked at his trade in St. Louis and Chicago. He sometimes accused Spics and Schwab of being too mild, and at one time established Der Anarchist, a paper intended to supplant The Arbeiter Zeitung.

Oscar Neebe, who received a sentence of fifteen years in the state prison, is also a middle aged German.

THE ANARCHISTS' SIDE. Perhaps the best possible summary of the Anarchists' defense of their action and their belief is found in the letters addressed by the condemned to Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, extracts from which are given: FISCHER'S LETTER.

COOR COUNTY JAIL, CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1887.
TO Mr. R. J. Oglesby, Governor of the State of Illinois:
Draw Sim-I am aware that potitions are being circulated and signed by the general public asking you to commute the sentence of death which was inflicted upon me by a criminal court of this state. Ament this action of a sympathizing and well meaning portion of the people, I solemnly declare that it has not my sanction. As a man of principle, I cannot accept mercy. I am not guilty of the charge in the indictment—of nurder. I am no murderer, and cannot apologize for an action of which I know I am innocent. And should I ask "mercy" on account of my principles, which I honestly believe to be true and noble? No. I am no hypocrite, and have, therefore, no excuses to offer with regard to being an Anarchist, because the experiences of the past eighteen months have only strengthened my convictiona. The

been held responsible for the deeds of John Brown.

History repeats itself. As the powers that be have at all times thought that they could stem the progressive tide by exterminating a few "kickers," so do the ruling class of today imagine that they can put a stop to the movement of labor emacipation by hanging a few of its advocates. Progress in its victorious march has had to overcome many obstacles which seemed in vincible, and many of its aposites have died the death of martyrs. The obstacles which bar the road of progress today seem to be invincible, too, but they will be overcome nevertheless.

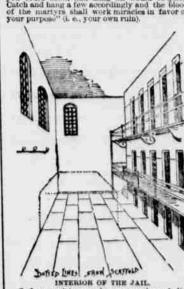
At all times when the condition of society has become such that a large portion of the people complained of the existing injustice, the ruling classes have denied the truth of these complaints, but have said that the discontent of the portion of the people in question was duer my to the "peruicious influence" of "malicious aritators."

Today, again, some people assert that the "d—d

"peralicious influence" of "malicious agitators" Today, again, some people assert that the "d-d agitators" are the cause of the immense dissatisfaction among the working people.

Oh, you people who speak thus, can you not, or will you not read the signs of the times? Do you not see that the clouds on the social firmament are thickening? Are you not, for instance, aware that the court of of industry and of the means of transportation, etc. is constantly concentrating in fewer hands; that the monopolists, i. e., the sharps among the capitalists, swallow the little ones among them; that "trusts," "pools," and other combinations are being formed in order to more thoroughly and systematically fleece the people; that under the present system the development of technic and machinery is from year to year throwing more workinen on the wayside; that in some parts of this great and fertile land a majority of the farmers are obliged to mortgage their hours in order to satisfy the greed of monstrons corporations; that, in short, the rich are constantly growing richer and the poor poorer. Yes, and do you not comprehend that all these wils find their origin in the present institution of society which allows one portion of the human race to build fortunes upon the misfortunes of others—to cusiave their fellow men?

Instead of trying to remedy these evils, and instead of ascertaining just what the cause of the widening dissatisfaction is, the rulling classes, through their monthpleeces press, pulpit, etc.—defame and misrepresent the character, teachings and motives of the advocates of social recentricular, and use the rife and the club en them, and, if the opportunity is favorable, send them to the gallows and prisons. Will this do any good As an answer I may as well quote the following words with which Benjamin Franklin closed his satirical essay, "Rules for Reclucing a Great Empire to a Small One," which he dedicated to the English government in 1776. "Suppose all their (the kickers') complaints to be invented and promoted by



LOUIS LINGG'S LETTER

SPIRS' DEFENSE. The defense of August Spies may be found in many sentences of his letters to Miss Van Zandt and others, and in his biography and his notable address to the court before sentence was pronounced. In the latter he said,

dage Failori to the council of ten; your acquisition; the causes of my your history. A little later he as templated murder of eight men crime is that they have dared to ap-may open the eve of the suffering wake them up. Indeed, I have not conviction has worked miracies in



Spies, Parsons, Fischer and Engel Swung Into Eternity.

UNMOVED TO THE LAST.

As the Drop Fell Engel Cries "Hurrah for Anarchy!"

LAST SCENES FULLY DESCRIBED The Solemnity of the Last Moments Intensified by Parsons' Speech.

A Long Dreary Night at the Jall-Sleet Draws Her Mantle Over the Doomed Men-They Ri e Early and Eat a Bearty Breakfast-Spies Writes and Smokes Calmly-Receiving Their Last Mail the "Marseillaise"-How the Newspaper Men Passed the Night-Thrilling Scene at the Execution-The Drop Falls at 11:54-The Tragedy Witnessed by Less

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.-August Scies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Albert R. Par-sons, the four Anarchists whose lives Gov-ernor Oglesby refused to save by commuta-

with the law, have been langed.

The great drop of the scaffold in the Cook county jail fell away at 11:54 . m., and they plunged to their deaths as one man.

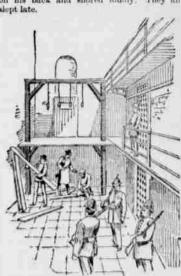
There was not a single hitch in the arrangement; no commetion within or without the jail, and the four bomb throwers were pronounced corpses within a few minutes after

the drop fell.

The death warrant was read first to Spies, then Fischer, then Engel, then Parsons.

The shrouds were then a justed upon each of the prisoners, and they were led out upon the scaffold. The caps, also of black, were at once blaced upon their benefit, and the moose once placed upon their bends, and the nooses

slipped over them.
It was a long and weary night. A great many dramatic and pathetic scenes were crowded into it. From the time Gov. Oglesby announced his final decision until the black caps were sujusted and the con-demned men swing into etraity those in the jail were the witnesses of scener that they can never forget. The first startling report that reached the jail was that State Attorney Grinnell had been shot last night, but this proved to be uncrue. The condemned men spent their last night on earth strongly guarded. Some slept, others talked with the guards, and some wrote letters. Spies slept as peace taby upon its mother's beam. Pis on his back and snored loudly.



PREPARING THE GALLOWS. Outside the jail all was quiet. Several bundred policemen and soldiers guarded the jail and its surroundings. No person was permitted to enter or leave. Spies refused to permit a good man of God to offer up a prayer to heaven in his behalf.

prayer to heaven in his behalf.

After breakfasting, Parsons, Fischer and Spies called for writing materials and went busily to work with them. Spies was apparently suffering from an internal fever, to which repeated draughts of water furnished little relief. He seked for a glass of Rhine wine, which was given him, and he tessed it off at a swallow, When the jail physician made his rounds Engel asked for some part wine, of which he drank two large glasses, seemingly from a drank two large glasses, seemingly from a desire to steady his nerves. Spice this time declined a stimulant, but tool another copi-ous drink of water. The Rev. Dr. Bolton came early to the

The Rev. Dr. Bolton came carly to the jail and had an interview with Parsons. He tried to talk to Spies, but the latter would pay no attention to him. Engel tried to engage him in a theological controversy.

About 9 o'clock Mrs. Parsons applied for admission, but was turned away from the jail door by the shoriff's orders.

Mrs. Parsons was ecompanied by Mrs. Holmes. When they were refused admission they made a good deal of noise and were promptly arrested and taken to the police station.

this morning for permission to visit her father and say goodby, but was refused, She was not apparently agitated in the least, and took the refusal in a very matter of fact

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]